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LIBRARY SCIENCE
LIBRARY

THE MICHIGAN *Librarian*

- Conference Review
- Who's Who in M.L.A.

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VOLUME 22

DECEMBER 1956

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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From the President:

The 65th annual Conference has been assigned to history and plans are already underway for the 66th which will be held in Detroit, October 23-26, 1957. Note the dates on your calendar and plan to join your colleagues at the Detroit-Leland Hotel. The facilities there have been carefully investigated and we are assured good service. Suggestions for programs are most welcome and will be given careful consideration by the Conference Committee.

The 1956 Conference evaluation sheets paid tribute over and over to the Muskegon local committee and their spirit of friendliness as well as to the fine program which provided both inspiration and practical help to Michigan librarians. Our Editor arranged to have the meetings reported and these notes appear elsewhere in this issue of the *Michigan Librarian*.



While the Annual Conference provides the big splash of the year, the work of the Association really goes forward through the efforts of the Committees, Sections and Districts. A Who's Who of Section and District Officers and Committee members is traditionally a part of this issue of our official publication. Committee assignments were greatly facilitated by membership requests made at the District meetings in the Spring of 1956. We were gratified also to have many librarians new to the state indicate, at the Newcomers' meeting in the Spring, their eagerness to serve the Association.

By the time the *Michigan Librarian* reaches your desk, the day for the annual Council meeting will be at hand. This meeting, an important one for the Association, brings Section, Committee and District Chairmen together for a day of intensive planning for the year's program. This year we are hoping to be able to offer a second day's assistance to the District Librarian and Trustee Officers who would like help in planning their Spring programs. This offering is one of the fruits of the Library Community Project now entering its second year of operation in the Muskegon area.

The Association's Legislative program for 1957 has been outlined in general. The retiring Legislative Committee recommended strongly the advisability of putting our major effort into a really determined fight for an increase in State Aid. The telling argument used was that it would mean much to Michigan libraries to have this stable form of support since penal fines at best are not a dependable source of income. The Legislative Committee will need the help of all the membership, Trustee as well as Librarian, to double State Aid. Make it YOUR business to reach your local representatives in the Legislature with information about your plans and your need for funds to carry out your plans. The Federal Library Services Act will extend service to areas not now covered but state funds will be the means of improving present services. All of us working together can make 1957 a significant year in Michigan Library annals. We must plan well to make our growth in the next few years a firm foundation for continued progress.

The Federal Library Services Act was reported in every meeting of the Conference. Only general outlines could be given at this time since the details were still being worked out in Washington. Librarians and Trustees in areas already organized will be receiving instructions soon about the way to apply for funds to extend their areas of service. It remains for all of us to search for ways to make sure that areas now without service learn about the Federal program, get organized to work out a plan for service and get the plan presented to the proper authorities.

The membership is urged to bring pertinent matters to the attention of the Executive Board and suggestions of possible committee and section activities to the notice of appropriate officers. Our present high point of sixteen hundred dedicated members can produce a vital program to improve and extend Michigan Libraries and keep them truly a part of the educational system of the State.

Clover Flanders

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President's Report — 1956

William Chait

We usually open the First General Session of the Michigan Library Association's Annual Conference with a report from the President on the year's activities. This presents an opportunity for me to use a formula which was once given to me by a friend who had many years of association as a director and board member of non-profit organizations of the educational and welfare variety. He said that the way to make an annual report is to point with pride, view with alarm and ask for more money. It is easy for me to do the first although I can find little reason for using the last two parts of the formula at the present time.

Our accomplishments can be read in the *October Michigan Librarian* where the annual reports of the committees and sections are reproduced. You will have an opportunity to ask questions on these reports at the business meeting at 10:00 a.m. Friday. However, there are a few highlights of the year's activities to which I want to point with pride.

1. We have been able to defeat all attempts to take penal fines away from libraries.
2. The state reimbursable salary for county librarians has been increased.
3. When libraries are threatened by adverse legislation, we can usually get librarians to write, wire and telephone in great numbers to save the day.
4. We are a political force in the state and members of the legislature and state administration listen to our voices and give us time to present our case.
5. Our membership is well above the 1,500 mark and may reach 1,575 by the time this conference is over. This is an increase of 200 since the 1954 conference.
6. We have more than 200 members who each year take an active part in the work of committees, sections and districts. This is a very high proportion if we consider how widely our membership is scattered and how much time and effort is required to get together to work on a problem.
7. We have committees that approach their job with initiative and imagination. I hesitate to point out

the specific ones because I would be guilty of neglecting others which approach their challenges with great seriousness and industry even if their activities are not as sensational. Again may I suggest that you read your October *Michigan Librarian*.

May I digress here for a moment to read a paragraph from a letter which I received from one of our committee chairmen which points out the satisfaction which comes from taking an active part in M.L.A.

"This is the first year I've really felt that I had a personal stake in M.L.A. I think it started at the final session last year when you and Mrs. Yabroff made it seem so like something living—not the impersonal machine which a large organization almost inevitably becomes—and your and Ev's enthusiasm did the rest."

8. Finally, I point with pride to the excellence of our meetings—district, section and state. I have gone to a good many of them in the last two years, participated in some, listened in others, and I think it would be very difficult to find another group in this state that does such a fine job of broadening the professional and personal horizons of its members at such a small expenditure.

But I must also view with alarm, and I do.

1. I view with alarm the annual battle to keep penal fines for libraries. Each battle weakens us more and strengthens our opponents, and we almost begin to think that maybe they are right and we are wrong, and we begin to talk about compromising with them. Discussion and compromise are necessary in our democracy but we must be able to do this through strength and not weakness.

2. The inability of our association to break the \$362,000 boundary for state aid is a cause for great concern. Perhaps we ought to concentrate on this matter for one legislative year and not seek any other funds.

3. Although we have good membership participation, we have trouble filling the few jobs which take the most

time. Very few librarians seem to want to be president, vice-president or legislative committee chairman. These jobs are time consuming and many people do not have the time to give, but I can assure you that the satisfaction and personal growth which result from these jobs made them very attractive to those who have held them.

4. Our trustees are among our most valuable members and yet we have not been able to get more than 367 of the 1,800 trustees in the state to join the association. On this we must concentrate.

I am not going to ask for more money because as our activities are now carried on we seem to be in good financial condition. More members paying dues and profitable conferences for the last few years have helped our treasury. However, the time may soon be upon us when we will need more time from our executive secretary because of increased membership and increased activities. We are beginning to talk about a paid legislative agent because our volunteer legislative committee cannot devote the time necessary to watch and promote legislation. These developments will be ex-

pensive but they will be evidence of the further growth and maturity of our association. When more money is needed, I am sure our members will make it available without too many complaints.

We are at the beginning of a whole new era in library development. The Library Services Act and the new public library standards promise to bring much closer the day when every person in our country will have a free public library available for his use, and every public library will be considered what we librarians call "adequate." I believe our association is ready to accept the challenge of helping to achieve this in Michigan. Our slogan for this year is one which indicates our dynamic and active qualities: Reaching Out—Ideas for Action. We are ready for action.

I would like to end this report with a personal note. When this conference is over, I will be leaving Michigan after 8½ years of what I consider the most interesting and satisfying years of my life. The Michigan Library Association has played a great part in making them so. I am grateful to the association for

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the professional and personal friendships which it has made possible for me. I am grateful to the members for the opportunity they gave me to serve in committees, sections, districts and as president. If there were no Michigan Library Association, my life here would

have been professionally impoverished — instead it has been enriched beyond any expectation I had when I came here in 1948. I shall miss you and I shall look forward to A.L.A. conferences for the opportunity they will give me to see my friends from Michigan.

Conference Highlights and Sidelights

Winnifred Crossley

The 1956 Michigan Library Association Convention in Muskegon began with a literal demonstration of the conference theme "Reaching Out — Ideas For Action." At the Public Relations Workshop, after a lively presentation of ideas for exhibits, publicity, etc., the conferees went into action and practiced news writing, posterizing, role playing. An Iosco-Arenac assistant expressed the satisfaction of the group when she called this meeting "Something we need more of."

Some new faces and fresh ideas turned up at the county librarian luncheon Wednesday noon.

In the afternoon prominent citizens of our host city described the progress of the library community project there, and the small discussion groups which followed groped a little in the woods of speculation for practical ways to put ideas gleaned from the Muskegon experiment into action in their own communities.

At the first general session Wednesday evening William Chait, president, presided with his usual amiability and poise without benefit of gavel. In his summarizing remarks he brought the proper pride and alarm to bear on the past and future of MLA, called our attention to two major national library accents, the Library Services Act, and the new ALA Public Library Standards, and then gave the floor to Mr. Schappert who reminisced and then offered to librarians the old (to him) advertising standby, new to most of us, the Rule of Aida. In selling libraries he said we must arouse Attention, instill Interest, stimulate Desire and inspire Action.

We were glad to meet Len Arnold, new Public Relations Director of ALA. This listener retains principally his mention of the obsolescent concept of books as virgins not to be violated and his somber reminder that the ideas in books must

get to people or we shall be carrying people out in bits and pieces again as in 1940-45. We shall remember his trenchant quote from Sigmund Freud: "Man is strong only when he stands for a strong idea. He is powerless when he stands against it." The library idea is a strong one.

At the conclusion of this first general session the audience was relieved that no one had disappeared into the little trough that runs dangerously behind the row of chairs on the speakers' platform.

On Thursday we contemplated automation again, having begun at the 1955 MLA Conference in Lansing. The talk this time was from management's point of view. Kenneth Cook told us that automation will reduce job frustration by enabling a worker to see a whole process through, that human thought and new jobs will always be needed to direct and evaluate the work of machines, and that the present plethora of paper work can be pared down to manageable size.

At the Thursday noon lunches the catalogers heard Dean Shera's meaty talk reassuring us that machines are, after all, stupid. The reference librarians heard Mrs. Margaret Bradfield tell how film strips are produced, and the Hospital Sectioners went in mellow fall air to Mercy Hospital to hear about the all-important rapport between librarian and patient, about bibliotherapy for children, and to see the excellent film "Winged Bequest" based on the Cleveland Public Library service to shut-ins.

Intellectual freedom reigned for one hour and a half that afternoon with a concise resumé by Professor Dunbar of Western Michigan College of four aspects of attack on this valued freedom, and brilliant impromptu responses from Dr. Wagman of U. of M., and others. In the evening everyone banqueted and heard probably the most rousing talk

of the conference, by Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP. This distinguished advocate urged the responsibility of trained personnel to get out to the people their research showing the rightness of desegregation and our stake in erasing color distinctions in all areas of the country.

By banquet time Mr. Chait had recovered his gavel and he gave us a few extra compensatory raps.

Now for a random glance or two at the business meeting of Friday morning: Did you know that no *Michigan*

Librarian assignment has ever been refused? (Who could resist Ev Tintera?) That the Penal Fines Bill which we fought so valiantly ended by referral to the Religious and Benevolent Society Committee? That MLA needs a lobbyist for more effective work with legislators? That the State Library is in peril of having its head cut off (3rd floor of proposed wing in new State Office Building)?

In spite of the prolonged business session we felt no reluctance to listen to "Skip" Rosenthal and his library experiences in Jerusalem right through to his last word and we could have taken more. (Let's have that "more" sometime, Skip.) Incidentally, he met no less a local figure than Governor Williams during his stay in Israel and opined that the Governor had gone rather out of his way to get his vote.

Among the Friday luncheons:

Len Arnold told the Trustees that the library is a people-centered, not a book-centered institution, and Janet Konkle told the School and Children's Librarians how she stumbled into photography and writing for children (*J. Hamilton Hamster* is slated to appear this spring.)

Friday afternoon we had an exciting look into Michigan's future by way of the St. Lawrence Seaway and other industrial developments.

At the fourth general session Friday night Dr. Marvin Felheim of the U. of M. delivered himself of "one man's opinion" on trends in American literature. His opinions provoked comfort in some and rebellion in others, and altogether we were pleased to be back with books again.

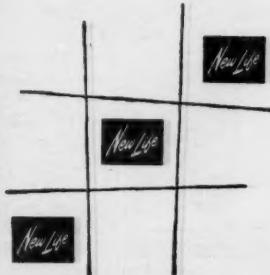
Serious thoughts were startled away by the precipitous appearance of Muskegon's "Aire-Tonics", barbershop quartet able to antic expertly in both the old barber and the latest T.V. traditions.

Those who stayed for (or came only for) the final general luncheon session on Saturday were glad that they did. Frank G. Jennings (Young People's Reading Specialist) gave the sort of literate spicy talk on which we like to sharpen our wits and he said some of the best things we have heard about young people's reading. Clover Flanders, our new president, did a good job at her first MLA presiding, and Bill Chait bid us a fond (we are sure) farewell as he left both MLA and Michigan. We congratulate Dayton, Ohio, on its discrimination in choosing librarians, but we shall miss Bill almost as badly as Kalamazoo will, and we hope the missing will be mutual.

Wondering how the exhibitors eyed this one out of the many conferences they have improved by their presence, we asked them. The Gardner representative with no hesitation said that this was his first conference this fall at which he did not hear a single gripe from any exhibitor. Evidence to support this impression grew as exhibitor after exhibitor praised the total physical arrangement of the conference, the space between exhibits, the aisle space for walking and the heavy attendance at the exhibit tables. Library Bureau said, "I had more fun here than at any conference. Very nice cooperative people." And remember Waganvoord's orchids and Follett's cookbooks?

"**Very** nice cooperative people" is the way we would describe the Muskegon Public Library staff who helped with arrangements, the Muskegon Garden Club which made our meetings bloom, the friendly Occidental Hotel personnel and the exhibitors themselves.

Nominating Committee plans meeting early in January. Your recommendations for nominees would be appreciated. Please send your suggestions to Mrs. Marion Wilcox, Chairman, McGregor Public Library, Highland Park by January 5.



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M.L.A. Conference Resolutions

(PREPARED BY CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE AND APPROVED
BY MEMBERSHIP, OCTOBER 26, 1956)

Resolution No. 1 - State Aid

Whereas the Michigan Library Association, representing more than 1500 librarians, trustees and friends of libraries, is interested in the improvement and development of library services for all citizens of Michigan and

Whereas the State of Michigan in its Constitution recognized the responsibility for library services to all the people, and

Whereas the Legislature has provided funds to supplement local support and

Whereas the principle of state aid to libraries is to encourage local libraries to meet generally accepted minimum standards of library service and

Whereas the original amount of state aid to local libraries provided sufficient money to allow a grant of 10 cents per capita to each qualifying library and

Whereas population increases and an increasing number of participating libraries has of necessity diminished the per capita payment to qualified libraries to 5 cents for each person served,

Be it resolved that the Michigan Library Association urge the governor and the Michigan Legislature to provide an appropriation of at least \$700,000 for the fiscal year 1957-58.

Be it further resolved the secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the governor, each member of the Administrative Board and each legislator.

Resolution No. 2

Whereas, the Michigan Library Association, representing more than 1500 librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries, is interested in the improvement and development of library service for all citizens,

Be it resolved, that the Michigan Library Association, at its annual conference assembled at Muskegon, Michigan, in October, 1956, express its thanks and appreciation to the Honorable Ruth Thompson of Whitehall and the Honorable Martha Griffiths of Detroit who introduced the Library Services Bill HR

2840 in the last session of Congress and who testified and worked for the passage of the Bill.

Be it further resolved, That the thanks and appreciation of the Association be expressed to the Michigan Congressional delegation for their support of the legislation and the accompanying appropriation bill.

Be it further resolved, that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the 1956 Congress from Michigan.

Resolution No. 3

Whereas, the Library Services Act passed by the 1956 Congress authorized an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000 for the extension of public library service to rural areas with no library service or inadequate service, and

Whereas, this full appropriation is necessary to progress with the job of reaching the 30 million people across the nation, including over 900,000 in Michigan, with no public library service, and

Whereas, the Michigan Library Association representing more than 1500 librarians, trustees and friends of libraries is interested in the improvement and development of library service for all citizens of Michigan,

Be it resolved, that the Michigan Library Association at its Annual Conference, October 26, 1956, at Muskegon, strongly urges the members of the Michigan delegation to the 1957 Congress to work for and vote for the full appropriation of \$7,500,000, and

Be it further resolved, that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Michigan delegation at the beginning of the 1957 Congressional session.

Resolution No. 4

Whereas, the Michigan Library Association representing more than 1500 librarians, trustees and friends of libraries recognizes the great value of the services of the Michigan State Library to the government and citizens of Michigan, and

Whereas, good building facilities are essential to the continuation of such services in the future, and

Whereas, a State Library Building Advisory Committee consisting of high-

ly competent library administrators studied the space needs of the State Library and found that the State Library will need to occupy 80,000 square feet gross in a new building,

Be it resolved that the Michigan Library Association at its Annual Conference, October 26, 1956, at Muskegon, strongly recommends to the Legislative State Office Building Committee that the recommendations of the State Library Building Advisory Committee be followed and that 80,000 square feet be constructed and assigned to the Michigan State Library, and

Be it further resolved that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Legislative State Office Building Committee.

Resolution No. 5

Whereas the Michigan Library Association, representing more than 1500 librarians, trustees, and friends of libraries, is interested in the improvement and development of library service to all citizens of Michigan, and

Whereas we recognize the wisdom of having all libraries in the state accepted as a necessary and important segment of government's service to the people,

Be it resolved that the Michigan Library Association at its Annual Conference, October 26, 1956, at Muskegon, express its desire to cooperate with the program of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States, popularly known as Operation Library,

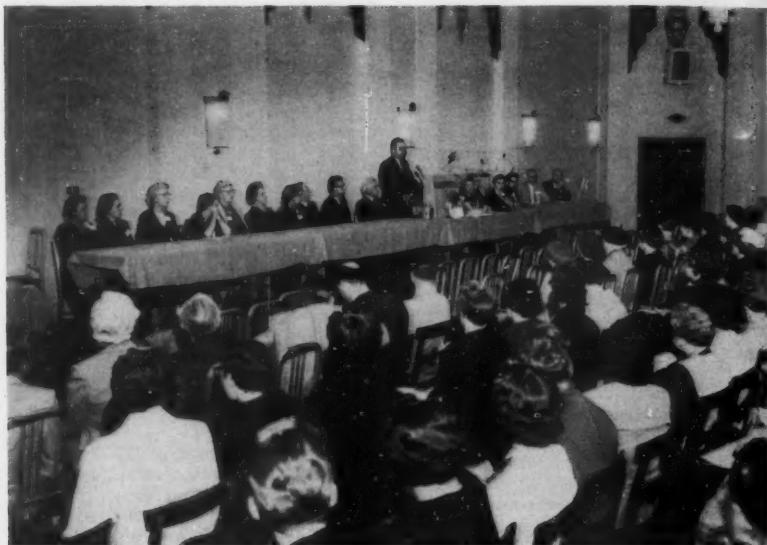
Be it further resolved that our willingness to cooperate in this program be made known to all appropriate officials of the Junior Chamber of Commerce on a national, state and local level,

Be it further resolved that each library in the state be directed to cooperate with the Junior Chamber of Commerce to the utmost of its ability in this project which is all the more important as its impetus comes from library users rather than from librarians.

Be it further resolved the secretary be directed to send a copy of this resolution to each appropriate Junior Chamber of Commerce official.

MARCH MICHIGAN LIBRARIAN

DEADLINE — JANUARY 20



(Bill delivers his president's address at the first general session)

What Went On at the Conference SUMMARIES

Public Relations Demonstration

"Practical Ideas for Practical Librarians", presided over by Stanley Carman, Kent County Library, was opened with a film **OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED**, which demonstrated the use of the Public Relations Planner. There were some chuckles when, as a result of the publicity on a given subject, the librarian was able to answer telephone questions from reference books on the subject conveniently placed at her elbow on the desk.

Demonstrations of the use of different media available for library exhibits followed the film. These included bulletin boards, flannel boards, mobiles and peg boards. Following these demonstrations, 15-minute "workshops" were conducted in each of these media, as well as in poster making, role playing, table-top exhibits and newspaper writing.

After this period, role playing was demonstrated, illustrating by two se-

quences the proper and improper methods of dealing with an irate patron who had received an overdue notice, a fine, and had also been waiting for a book which he had requested four weeks previously. The result was an excellent demonstration of role playing as well as an illustration of public relations at the library desk.

Mr. Len Arnold, ALA Public Relations Director, summarized the Public Relations Demonstration and Workshop and emphasized these points as essential in the library public relations program: analysis, imagination, improvisation and the facility to translate the program to fit the needs of the community.

Joseph M. Schappert

After describing his introduction to the New York Public Library, when he first used it as a refuge to escape the "social activities" of Hell's Kitchen, Mr. Schappert emphasized the role of the library in continuing education and

the need for publicizing these services and materials which are available. He stated specifically that these aids are needed and can be of great value to all phases of industrial and commercial development.

The speaker pointed out that the challenge to the public library is its approach to and its dealings with the public. After illustrating how the library can help the inventor, the worker and management with its many resources, he discussed the old advertising rule of Aida and how it must be used by librarians. The rule of Aida is: to attract Attention, instill Interest, arouse Desire and stimulate Action. By adopting some of the methods of business the library can become a major force in the business as well as the social life of the community.

Claxton Helms

The Muskegon Story

The Muskegon Story was told chapter after chapter by several Muskegon people who are helping to create it. A prologue by Miss Ruth Warncke explained the Michigan Library Community Project and why Muskegon was chosen.

Muskegon qualified because it had many things typical to other Michigan cities, but also because it already had a degree of sophistication in adult education and group processes. What is sound for adult education through libraries is what they are trying to discover through this project.

The panel was moderated by Mr. Otto Yntema, of Western Michigan College. He reminded us that this was not a finished story but a current experiment.

Mrs. Margaret Vaughn, Hackley Public Library in Muskegon, told how the library staff put the project into being by getting adult agencies together and having them choose a Citizens' Advisory Group.

This committee's work was revealed by Mrs. Virginia Fairchild, President of the Muskegon AAUW. First the committee indexed all adult organizations. The next job was handled by a committee on methods which found ways and means to procure information from groups.

Mr. Chase Hammond reported on the work of Fact Finding, and Mr.

Hartsema reported on the analysis of the facts.

The next committee, the Community Planning Committee, has not yet begun its actual work. Miss Sarah Beth Bogges said that this committee knows that it will write the climax to the Muskegon Story. Although this is in the planning stage, two important things have already developed because of the project;—1) the emergence of the library as an integral part of local activities, and 2) the utilization of already existing agencies.

We were left knowing that what will happen in the Muskegon Story will be creative and exciting.

Michigan Reaches Out

"Michigan Reaches Out," the general topic of the session Friday afternoon, October 26, was appropriately planned to fit into the Conference Theme "Reaching Out—Ideas in Action". The two addresses complemented each other so well that the audience responded as though it were one address. Both speakers told us of ideas in action; namely, Michigan Industrial Development and the St. Lawrence Seaway. They were mutually agreed on the fact that these ideas came into action because of people who had civic-mindedness, aggressiveness, and visions of development for their cities. Inherent in this message was a challenge to librarians to encourage and inform these people through our adult education programs.

Mr. Benjamin Clark, from the Michigan Department of Economic Development, entitled his address "Our Industrial Future—if We Work at It". He mentioned that much national attention is focused on the industrial expansion of the South, but that Michigan is surpassing the South in rate of development.

Competition for industry is keen among Michigan cities, but many factors are considered before an industry moves into an area. Besides the tangible factors, such as site, labor supply, transportation, etc., the developers are also considering intangible factors such as the attitude of the citizens toward industry, and the cultural influence of the community. The intangibles are directly related to adult education and consequently to library facilities and resources.

Mr. Clark said his department had a job to do in obliterating the complacency so common to the citizens of Michigan in regards to the state's natural beauty and its industrial potential.

Mr. John Buekema, who is at present the President of the Great Lakes Harbor Association and the President of the West Michigan Dock and Market Corporation, called upon his thirty years of experience in promoting the St. Lawrence Seaway to tell us something of its pioneering stage, its struggle for survival, its reverses in Congress, and finally, after its approval by Congress, its present stage of development.

Mr. Buekema had such an intimate knowledge of the Seaway that his address was filled with interesting details. Each bit of information was well integrated into his explanation of the significance of the project as a whole.

Physio-geographic barriers are being conquered as well as problems of a social nature, such as the rehabilitation of Indians whose reservation must be submerged for a power dam.

Congressional disapproval was caused by pressure from East Coast commerce and industrial leaders who feared that much of their business would be withdrawn, but the fears are not well founded, Mr. Buekema said, because the mere rate of per capita consumption is increasing so rapidly that the Midwest would merely supplement Eastern trade and manufacturing, not transfer it. He pointed out that the Midwest puts 33% of its manufactured products into world trade and 34% of its agricultural products into world trade. New processing industries would become integrated into our Midwest economy and Michigan should come in for its share.

As for physical development of the Seaway, Mr. Buekema reports that it is 17% complete. Canada is working in the Lachine Rapids, and the United States is working at the International Rapids. Although the first ship in foreign commerce is scheduled to be in the upper lakes in 1959, it will be a generation before the impact of the Seaway is manifested.

Mrs. Florence Wiselogle

Kenneth Cook

Kenneth Cook, a representative of the Standard Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, spoke on the "Social Significance of Automation". At the 1955 MLA conference a CIO representative had spoken on automation from labor's point of view. Mr. Cook represented the view of management.

He pointed out the changes in labor's position in recent years. There has been a change from the old pyramidal organization to one in which the laborer is on top, he asserted. The laborer works for himself. Below him is the Union steward who works for himself and the laborer.

At the bottom is the boss who works for everybody in the organization. The laborer as a production unit is today an important person. No longer is he fired when he is not working at his peak. Instead he is psychoanalyzed! Everything is explained to him, and a motivation for action established.

Automation, according to Mr. Cook, instead of being eyed with suspicion, should be welcomed as relieving the worker of monotonous, frustrating jobs and freeing him for greater creative effort. One man may work one machine, which may, by itself, produce a finished product, and the worker can see the end product of his labor as a completed act of creation, which will in itself give meaning to his effort. He compared automation with the Industrial Revolution. Both were feared by labor, but both, instead of reducing the number of laborers needed, create new jobs and new demands for people to fill them.

An estimated one million programs and organizers for new electronic machines alone will be needed in the next ten years it is estimated. These demand a high degree of intelligence and training and will entail large training programs. Analyzing and using the material turned out by machines has to be done by people in order to convert the findings into action. People of ability and decision will be at a premium. The machine becomes then not a custodian but an innovator of office tradition. Automation offers both a challenge and an opportunity.

Agnes Tysse

Mrs. Margaret Bradfield

The speaker for the Reference Section Luncheon was Mrs. Margaret Bradfield of Ann Arbor. She is an artist and illustrator of children's books, and a producer of filmstrips for Young America Films. She has won the Scholastic Teacher National Filmstrip award for the last several years.

Mrs. Bradfield illustrated her talk with six or seven of the many filmstrips that she has produced. Each film represented a different area of use for this visual medium. The first two films were popular children's stories and Mrs. Bradfield described how these were used in the classroom. A film of Dicken's Christmas Carol was shown to illustrate the difficulties involved in retelling such a well known story in a form brief enough to be suitable for a filmstrip, and yet retain the flavor and atmosphere of the original text. A film showing the first Thanksgiving and another giving the biography of Edison demonstrated the hours of research that are necessary for historically accurate information and illustrations. Mrs. Bradfield told of the numerous times that questions have been raised about historical detail, the true color of someone's hair, or some such

thing, and has been able to defend her work through the painstaking study that she did while making the film. She gave due credit to the assistance she has received from reference librarians and libraries. The last film, on the origin of our National Anthem, demonstrated once again how filmstrips, when used properly by teachers and librarians, can be an effective educational experience for students and adults.

Homer Chance

Avram Rosenthal

American librarians are a traveling lot! Not only is the speaker at the Third General Session an example of this himself, but he reported that the librarian of the Hebrew University Library in Jerusalem was hesitant to employ him because Americans had a tendency to stay just long enough to earn the money to move on!

Mr. Rosenthal spent the first three months of his sixteen month stay in Israel learning the Hebrew language and getting to know the people by working in a kibbutz, with the morning spent on community duties and the afternoon in class. From here he moved to the

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National Radio Orchestra—where business was conducted not in Hebrew, but in German, for the benefit of a conductor who was not conversant with the national tongue. Finally he secured a position at the Hebrew University Library.

The responsibilities of this library are three-fold: It is the library of the Jewish community of the world and salvages cultural remnants of European Jewry. It is the library of the State of Israel, reflecting the latter's needs and interests and acting as a depository for all publications of the country as well as of UN documents and Smithsonian Institute and Library of Congress publications. Thirdly, it serves the students and research scholars of the Hebrew University.

The library has been located on Mount Scopus since 1926. However, in 1948 the latter was surrounded by Arabs, and although it had been possible to arrange for the retention of guards and their regular rotation, the library cannot be used nor can anything be removed from it. Mr. Rosenthal was able to go with one of the monthly convoys and found the library much as we now see Pompeii, with everything in the position where it lay when disaster struck.

As a result of this situation the library has had to build up a new collection and at first work in crowded quarters, although recently the cornerstone for a new building was laid on the campus. With the help of people all over the world the library grew to almost a million volumes in a little more than five years.

The multi-lingual collection of the library makes it necessary to have five catalogs, four author-title catalogs for languages written in the Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, and Cyrillic alphabets respectively, and a classified catalog of all the books listed in the other four. The call numbers, with a few exceptions, are acquisition numbers, this being necessitated by the lack of space.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that Mr. Rosenthal, although he is a Michigan librarian, had to go to Israel to meet Governor Williams—the latter having come for the presentation of some Whitman papers to the library.

Dr. Marvin Felheim

In his spirited and thought-provoking talk, Professor Felheim discussed the chief trends in American literature today:

The most obvious of these is in the profusion of historical novels, most of which are undistinguished and will probably not be read again once their conversational value has passed, though a few, such as Faulkner's "Absalom, my Son" are truly outstanding.

Even some of the contemporary urban novels are really historical, for instance "Marjorie Morningstar" (which came in for some scathing criticism for its untruthfulness and for outdoing even Hollywood).

In their attempt to explain man and his immediate relationships, the urban novel, as well as the mystery and the science fiction novel, often try to justify life's difficulties and excesses and to lead the reader to the conclusion that they are really not so bad. Yet they leave the impression that our society is either monstrous or frustrated. This is true particularly of those novels and plays which seem to celebrate male characters whose sole basis for success is a fine physique. What they are really trying to express, however, is everyone's search for just one touch of human affection. Few say it well. Among the latter are Carson McCullers and Hemingway in his "Old Man and the Sea".

The short story is the most significant contribution of American literature, for it is in every sense an outgrowth of our society: It is commercial, it does not require a long interest span, it is cheap, and it is the closest thing that we have to poetry. The last is its true claim to greatness, for the best short story writers have a real ability to create a myth and give it shape.

Lastly we come to reportage, of which the "profiles" and reports in the New Yorker are the best examples. It is significant that the only really exciting and interesting portions of such novels as Hersey's "A Single Pebble" and Ruark's "Something of Value" are those in which the author is simply a reporter; and Faulkner in his "American Dream" is now turning to reportage because he can no longer express in myth what he sees about him.

We are not a nation of poets, but when our prose foundation is used creatively it can become as important as anything in our literary heritage.

Elizabeth Von Oettingen

Thurgood Marshall

At our Conference Banquet, Thurgood Marshall discussed dramatically and eloquently "*Our Stake in Ending Race and Color Distinctions in America.*" As Director-Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he has argued or prepared briefs in the U. S. Supreme Court which affect the constitutional rights of Negroes from 1938 to the present time. He was in charge of the entire campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in the field of education, culminating in the decision on May 17, 1954, in which the Supreme Court held that "separate but equal" had no place in education, and that segregation in any form was unconstitutional. Mr. Marshall successfully presented his position on 14 separate occasions. His career in defending equal rights for the Negro began while he was still a student at Howard University Law School 25 years ago.

Since more and more scientific books are being written in the field of sociology concerning the problems of integration and segregation, he suggested that we should all be reading on these subjects, as it is extremely important for everyone to have a clear picture of the problem, now such a vital and widely discussed subject.

What is behind the whole struggle? What has happened? Will it ever be solved? Mr. Marshall realizes that all the states above the Mason-Dixon line are bound to have feelings of frustration and desperation, but offers encouragement in the thought that there has been steady progress made in decisions, which, by slow steps, are bringing solutions to some of the problems. However, there is still no place in this country where the Negro is accepted on the same basis as other American citizens, for example, he spoke of the inability of the Negro to buy property in decent neighborhoods, and asked, why in an American democracy should this be so?

In the South many states defy the Supreme Court decision. Again he asks, how can anyone lawfully defy the law?

Some of these states have passed laws to force the colored people out of their states, and others have adopted resolutions which declare that the Supreme Court's ruling violates their sovereignty. Even the Governor and Attorney General in some southern states have refused to help. Behind all of this is the mob with guns!

In many of these states there is a drive to put the NAACP out of business because it has strongly supported the Supreme Court ruling. The real problem is the innate feeling of the people. At present the NAACP has gone about as far as it can in view of legal decisions in some of the southern states, so Mr. Marshall feels that now they must work hard to protect the gains which have been made, and prevent all moves which attempt to force retreat. He feels that the over-all picture in the South would be good, if it were not for the steadily increasing drive against the NAACP and its members and lawyers. As an example of this uphill battle he cited the recent decision handed down in a Tyler, Texas court, concerning a case directed by him. There a group was granted a temporary injunction after a four-week battle, which now prevents the NAACP from operating in Texas. He indicated that his organization already has been banned in Missouri and Virginia, and he charged that the matter of desegregation is developing into a political football at the grass roots level in many areas of the nation.

Politicians are using the issue for their own selfish interests, as an indication of this movement he cited the drive in parts of the Deep South to prevent Negroes from voting. Hundreds of cases are now pending before the Dept. of Justice concerning instances where names allegedly have been removed from registration lists. Common practice in Mississippi asks a Negro wishing to register to answer such inane questions, as, How many bubbles in a bar of soap, or Can you recite the Constitution from memory? Mr. Marshall feels that there is urgent need for strengthening the federal civil rights laws, with particular attention given to those which deal with the right to vote. He lashed, too, at the white citizens groups, who do not represent the general thinking of the southern residents, but unfortunately are organized effective minorities.

Despite these setbacks in some areas the work of the NAACP is showing progress in *nine* of the *seventeen* Southern States. Mr. Marshall's central theme revolved around the question, where are we now, as he reviewed the progress of his group's campaign for integration, particularly at the educational level.

His intensity and deep tenacity of purpose radiates, yet his audience realizes that he knows how long and hard is the road ahead, that he wants to win his cause in the way which will bring least pain to Negro and white alike, and yet will reflect the greatest credit to the United States Constitution.

Dorothy Hagerman

Dr Willis Dunbar

The Intellectual Freedom Committee meeting featured Dr. Willis F. Dunbar, Professor of History, Western Michigan College, who spoke on "The Freedom to Know". Dr. Dunbar said the function of libraries is to disseminate information. Good self-government depends upon the people's ability to get the facts. Libraries have long considered themselves repositories of knowledge. It is now high time libraries realized their job is also to make getting this knowledge more attractive. Some groups have always wanted to limit knowledge. Prehistoric man had to contend with the medicine man and the tribal chieftain. In more modern times the rich or politically powerful have tried to suppress our right to know. Civilization has always advanced in direct proportion with the ease to which people could seek knowledge. Suppression of knowledge takes many shapes. The Communists stress the fact that they are educating their people. However, it seems quite apparent that the education is channeled only to those lines which will help the Communists. In this country at one time or another economists, psychologists, and psychiatrists have been harrassed when their findings do not always coincide with some of our preconceived ideas, or when they come up with radically new ideas. The federal government has been guilty of suppression of knowledge by using the guise of national security to keep much knowledge from its citizens. Foundations have been investigated by various public security groups in congressional commit-

tees. We have never hesitated to use the technique of guilt by association when guilt cannot be more conclusively proven. An anecdote for the suppression of knowledge is the collective judgment of the people which is always much better than the judgment of the few. Greater freedom to learn is the only basis of our progress. We must be sure not to surrender these principles of freedom.

A panel discussion followed Dr. Dunbar's talk. It was pointed out that libraries often use the excuse, we do not have sufficient funds, to avoid buying a questionable book. It was felt that possibly the librarians are avoiding the issue and they should decide whether or not they will buy the book without using such lame excuses. It was suggested by one of the panel members that the entire problem of censorship might well be discussed in the abstract with the library boards of trustees, as soon as possible. In this way a set of rules may be formulated which will handle specific instances of censorship attempts. By waiting until the censorship problem is upon us, it is often difficult for the board to reach any conclusions without being influenced by the various arguments concerning the book under discussion.

The panel closed by making an observation that suppression of the right to know has taken many different forms. Sometimes groups are concerned only with the moral question; other times it is national self-preservation; and in other instances it is an attempt to shield our economic systems. We must be vigilant in that the right to know actually rests with the people themselves and their collective judgment in the final analysis is the important thing.

Robert Armstrong

The Training of Catalogers: Four Points of View

Dr. Jesse H. Shera, Dean of the School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, represented the library school dean. He said that the training of catalogers suffered because it began with technical rules, followed by the reasons; whereas it should begin with a broad view and then become more specific. The two primary elements of the teaching program should include: 1. An

undergraduate foundation in philosophy, logic and reasoning, and scientific method; 2. A graduate program in which the cataloger would be introduced to the whole field of bibliographic knowledge, and then pass on to various segments of bibliographic organization. One must have a theoretical background in order to understand the relation of the catalog to the whole bibliographic picture, and then begin to concentrate on the minutiae of cataloging.

Mr. Claxton Helms, Librarian of the Allegan Public Library, presented the viewpoint of the administrator. He believes that altho "a thorough grounding in history and theory of cataloging and in bibliographical method is essential, more emphasis should be placed on modern labor-saving and time-saving techniques". Work simplification needs to be stressed, altho not over-simplified to the point of no value. In his opinion "essentials to the cataloging program are better instruction, better understanding of principles, by both administrators and catalogers, and better organization and operation." Also, he feels that cataloging should be made more attractive to prospects.

Miss Dorothy Comins, Head Cataloger of the Wayne State University Library, represented the viewpoint of the administrator of a Catalog Department in a scholarly institution. She feels that the library schools can do more to encourage promising students to specialize in cataloging, and that perhaps aptitude tests could be given that would show which students possess the qualities that make a good cataloger. She wonders how many of our library school students are getting sufficient training in cataloging, since a good knowledge of cataloging rules and principles plus an understanding of the catalog is essential training for almost any library position. Many libraries must "use in cataloging positions a considerable number of students who, notwithstanding an aptitude for cataloging, have not elected to specialize in this field. . . and have had only a beginning course in cataloging". She would like to see "(1) emphasis on selecting and recruiting students with an aptitude for cataloging and classification positions; (2) a good basic and practical training in cataloging for all students in library schools because of its value in any library position; and (3) more emphasis on study of the rules for descriptive cataloging".



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The viewpoint of the recent graduate was presented by Le Roy Ortopan, of the Pontiac Public Library. He felt that the attitude of the cataloger should be that of a person doing research, and therefore a broad general background is beneficial. He suggested that an apprenticeship program be included in the training of catalogers; and also that a workshop program be instigated, especially for those who are cataloging in small libraries, and who have not had previous experience in cataloging.

Frances Smith

Frank Jennings

Mr. Jennings, Executive Director of Library Club of America began his talk on "Arousing the Reading Interests of Young People" by saying that trying to encourage children to read goes back many centuries—to ancient Egypt. A papyrus found there enjoins young people to read and love books. However, he said that today the word "bookish" now has a sort of sissy connotation and young people do not care to read for reading's sake for fear of being considered BOOKWORMS.

He feels that we are going at the education of our children in the wrong way. We evaluate children in academic terms but much of the emphasis is along lines of physical and social education. Mr. Jennings says, "In spite of the fabulous advances in the mass media for information, our technological society, more than ever before has to depend ultimately upon the book and its reader. Back of our wonderful array of electronics and optics, back of the Leviathan power of our great printing presses, behind all of our skills and techniques in the arts and the sciences, there stands the book. It is the universal, the all-purpose tool. With it we can mend a wall, span a continent, make the stars mysterious and bring immortality to happy fools. Without it we are reduced to notching sticks, telling fireside stories and learning by rote to revere what our fathers did badly."

"In short the book and its reading is a serious matter and we cannot trust the teaching of its use to the incompetent and the unread. We cannot arouse in the child an eagerness for the stuff between covers if it is not important to us. To me there is nothing more shocking than to watch a teacher who literally hates to read, try dutifully to persuade

her charges that 'This is something you have to do.' And I have even met some librarians with similar feelings."

"This, I think, is one of the major hinderances that stand between us and the children whom we would interest in the reading of books. Another and more difficult hurdle is parental indifference. A third, which is really a corollary of the second, is the book-poverty of so many American homes. But the most difficult barrier by far results from the attitudes and the behavior of many of us who like to read and who live by books; for want of a more precise term, I call it the 'Genteel attitude'. It is a posture that is most common to English teachers and librarians. It is founded upon the generally satisfactory reading experiences of these adults; it gains strength as they gain success in their fields; it becomes an almost impenetrable barrier to others as this success is reflected in terms of status."

Mr. Jennings went on to say that children value things according to their uses. We need to show them why they should read. In order to do this, librarians and teachers need to know their audience, the books and recognize a competition of interests for the child's attention.

To the school child, there are two types of reading: the boring type that he had to do in school and the fun type which he enjoys and chooses for his own reading. Through this second type, the child will read books of several excellent authors, although these authors are not the regular classic ones.

In conclusion, Mr. Jennings described the "underground library"—those books passed among youngsters which many adults do not know they have. He feels that it is not hard to get children to read but one must work hard at keeping interest alive. He wishes the "underground library" could be allowed in the light of day and encourage children to continue from that to better things.

Carol Thomas

Hospital

The Hospital Libraries Section enjoyed an interesting program which included talks by Mrs. Rose Burkett, Benton Harbor Public Library; Mrs. Vera Flandorf, Librarian, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago, and Mrs. Lucy R. Stone, Elkhart, Indiana. The film "Winged Bequest" was shown.

Mrs. Burket's subject was "Books for People." She mentioned three important objectives for the hospital librarian: sensitivity to people, establishing rapport with the patient, and meeting the emotional needs of the patient.

"Bibliotherapy for Children" was Mrs. Flandorf's topic. She listed three emotional problems the hospitalized child encounters: trauma, the result of separation from home and family; the school child's fear of falling behind his classmates in his studies; and the fear that because of what happens to the child while in the hospital, his future life may be affected permanently. The librarian can become a particular friend to all the children but especially to teenagers. The reading of books is important because it helps with the normal development of the child. All reading is bibliotherapy, but the screening of the books is important.

Mrs. Stone displayed patches worn by the librarian when on duty in the hospital. Mrs. Stone had a variety of suggestions. She preferred yellow as a background, to denote sunlight as a symbol of librarianship. The purpose of the badge is to identify the librarian when on duty. A general badge was not thought advisable where only one or two people serve on the staff.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Jones

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(left to right): Cliff Wightman, Conference Chairman; Carolyn Berryman, local arrangements committee; Virginia Beeman, ticket committee; Mrs. Ruth Colgate, hospitality committee; Mrs. Arthur Yabroff, A.L.A. Counselor; Mrs. Dorothy Hagerman, professional member-at-large, Executive Board; Bill Chait, M.L.A. President; Mrs. Katherine Doran, chairman, local information committee.

Trustees' Corner

NEWS AND VIEWS

Trustee's Day at the Michigan Library Association Conference in Muskegon was October 26. Several trustees arrived earlier to attend general conference meetings. Of especial interest to those who had the good fortune to hear him, was the address by Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Director and Counsel, N. A. A. C. P. He spoke with great conviction on "Our Stake in Ending Race and Color Distinctions in America" at the Conference Banquet on the evening of the 25th, and the ideas he expressed will be long remembered by his listeners.

At 10:00 A.M. on Trustee's Day an Executive Board Meeting of the Trustee Section was held under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Chester I. Hoffman. Five of the seven districts were represented. Reports were made and business to be brought before the annual meeting of the Trustee Section, M. L. A. for action was discussed. Stress was laid on recruiting new trustee members for M. L. A. and A. L. A. and suggestions made which might help District Chairmen with their recruitment programs. Of the 1800 library trustees in Michigan, 369 are members of M. L. A. Surely the standards of library trusteeship in Michigan can be raised if more trustees can be brought into active membership in M. L. A.

The Executive Board adjourned shortly before noon to reassemble at the Trustee Section Luncheon and Annual Meeting which was attended by forty-seven trustees.

At the Annual Meeting we were glad to have greetings from Miss Clover Flanders, M. L. A. President-Elect and from Mrs. Loleta Fyan, State Librarian. We also had reports from Mrs. Evelyn Tintera, Executive Secretary, M. L. A. on trustee membership, from Mrs. Fannie S. Noonan on the Library Services Act which can bring federal help in establishing free public library service in rural areas without such service or with inadequate service. Since there are

many areas in Michigan eligible for this aid it is hoped that trustees will consider this resource in extending their services. We heard also from Mr. William Cummings, Trustee-at-large, from the Rev. Allen Gray on amendments to the By-laws, and from Mrs. Tewksbury on the growing membership of trustees and Friends of the Library. Mr. Arthur Yabroff, Chairman, Michigan State Board for Libraries reported on the activities of the State Library, their assistance to government officials and employees, to other libraries throughout the State, to individuals especially those not served by other libraries. He spoke also of library extension service and the film service program. He then outlined a program of what trustees can do to help.

Mrs. Ellsworth Haynes, Chairman, gave the report of the nominating committee and the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Chester I. Hoffman, South Haven Public Library; 1st Vice Chairman, Mrs. Jack Vrable, Chesaning Public Library; 2nd Vice Chairman, Mrs. Helen Cloutier, Escanaba Carnegie Public Library; and Secretary, Miss Dorothy Davis, Lapeer Public Library.

The luncheon speaker was Mr. Len Arnold, A. L. A. Public Relations Director. He talked on the Trustee's Share in Public Relations. This involves good management of the library for which they have assumed responsibilities. Their trusteeship can be improved by using the Home Study Course for Library Trustees, given by the University of Chicago, by the Windsor Handbook, by attending workshops and by working with the American Association of Library Trustees. He stressed personal relationships outside the library as well as contacts with the library staff and other trustees. He mentioned use of the library as a means of extending educational opportunities especially for adults. He made the point that libraries are changing from being "book-centered" agencies to becoming "people-centered" agencies. The library can help people solve their problems, resolve their predicaments and live with themselves.



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Newcomers

CHAIRMAN:

Gertrude Laird, Lansing Public Library.....	1957	II
Richard Chapin, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing.....	1957	II
Alice E. McKinley, Michigan State Library, Lansing.....	1957	II
Barbara McGregor, Lansing Public Library.....	1957	II
Peter Bury, Detroit Public Library.....	1957	III

Planning

CHAIRMAN:

Frances Geddes, Detroit Public Library.....	1957	III
AREA CORE:		
Homer Chance, Ann Arbor Public Library.....	1957	III
David Cooley, Detroit Public Library.....	1957-58	III
Mrs. Roberta Keniston, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.....	1957-58	III
Warren Owens, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.....	1957-58	III
Claxton Helms, Allegan Public Library.....	1957	I
Geraldine Guentner, Kalamazoo Public Library.....	1957-58	I
Dorothea Butts, Willard Library, Battle Creek.....	1957-58	I
Mrs. Charlotte Jones, Lansing Public Library.....	1957	II
James Skipper, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing.....	1957-58	II
Mrs. Hazel Hayes, Holland Public Library.....	1957-58	IV
Helen Cooper, Flint Public Library.....	1957-58	V
Jeanette Johnson, Michigan State Library, Traverse City.....	1957-58	VI

Public Relations

CHAIRMAN:

Stanley Carman, Kent County Library, Grand Rapids.....	1957	IV
AREA CORE:		
Ruth Fowler, Greenville Public Library.....	1957-58	IV
Mrs. Christine Gunn, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing.....	1957	II
Mrs. Pamela Harrison, Lansing Public Library.....	1957	II
Elizabeth Kingseed, Detroit Public Library.....	1957-58	III
Myrna Winger, Detroit Public Library.....	1957	III
Marilyn P. Clark, McGregor Public Library, Highland Park.....	1957-58	III
Gertrude Burchard, Macomb County Library, Mt. Clemens.....	1957-58	III
Don G. Leatherman, Hoyt Public Library, Saginaw.....	1957-58	V
George T. Meholic (Trustee) 805 N. Front, Marquette.....	1957	VII
Samuel Molod, Michigan State Library, Escanaba.....	1957	VII

Publications

CHAIRMAN:

Madge Doty, Lansing Public Library.....	1957	II
Mrs. Clare Reck (Trustee) Manchester.....	1957	III
Ben Weintraub, Detroit Public Library.....	1957	III
Bernard C. Rink, Grand Traverse Area Library Project, Traverse City.....	1957	VI
Mrs. Helen Cloutier (Trustee) Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba.....	1957	VII
EX OFFICIO:		
Mrs. Evelyn Tintera, 5966 N. Hagadorn Rd., East Lansing		
Louise Rees, Michigan State Library, Lansing		

The Michigan Librarian

EDITOR: Mrs. Evelyn Tintera, 5966 N. Hagadorn Rd., East Lansing

BUSINESS AND ADVERTISING MANAGER:

Mrs. Edith M. Daniel, 12674 Birwood, Detroit

Nominating

CHAIRMAN:

Mrs. Marion Wilcox, McGregor Public Library, Highland Park	1957	III
Hazel DeMeyer, Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo	1957	I
Frances Burnside, Jackson Public Library	1957	II
Sarita Davis, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor	1957	II
Arthur Yabroff, Detroit Public Library	1957	III
Isabelle Sullivan, Ottawa High School, Grand Rapids	1957	IV
Stanley Tanner, Saginaw Public Library	1957	V
Mrs. Therese Flaherty, Grand Traverse Area Library Project, Traverse City	1957	VI
Mrs. Louise Owens, Carnegie Public Library, Escanaba	1957	VII

Recruiting

CHAIRMAN:

Mrs. Florence Wiselogle, Genesee County Library, Flint	1957	V
--	------	---

AREA CORE:

Mrs. Joyce Condon, Grand Blanc High School	1957-58	V
Mrs. Willard Phelps, Mayville Public Library	1957-58	V
Olive C. Nevins, Plainwell Community School	1957-58	I
Elliot Kanner, Michigan State Library, Lansing	1957-58	II
John Gillesby, Detroit Public Library	1957-58	III
Mrs. Jacqueline Mathes, Detroit Public Library	1957-58	III
Mrs. Gaylord Bush, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor	1957	III
Marjorie Hoag, Greenville High School	1957-58	IV
Mrs. Lurissa W. Forsten, Oscoda High School	1957-58	VI
Henry Engel, Carnegie Public Library, Ironwood	1957	VII
Mrs. Clara McKilligan, Manistique Public Library	1957	VII

Scholarship

CHAIRMAN:

Mrs. Marian Fortier, Iron Mountain Senior High School	1957	VII
Mrs. Iva Klinglund, Negaunee Public Library	1957	VII
Margaret Dundon, Ishpeming Carnegie Library	1957	VII

Intellectual Freedom

CHAIRMAN:

Frederick Wagman, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor	1957	III
AREA CORE:		
Ernest L. Horne, Detroit Public Library	1957	III
Joan Klersey, St. Clair County Library, Port Huron	1957	III
LeRoy Ortopan, Pontiac City Library	1957-58	III
Avram Rosenthal, Wayne County Library, Detroit	1957-58	III
Ruth M. White, Detroit Public Library	1957-58	III
Mrs. Madeline Bradford, Van Buren County Library, Paw Paw	1957	I
Katherine Stokes, Western Michigan College Library, Kalamazoo	1957	I
W. C. Chen, Kalamazoo College	1957-58	I
Richard Chapin, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing	1957-58	II
Eileen Oehler, Michigan State Library, Lansing	1957-58	II
Frances X. Scannell, Michigan State Library, Lansing	1957-58	II
Douglas Swartout, Ferris Institute, Big Rapids	1957	IV
Marian McCrady, Flint Central High School	1957-58	V
Mrs. E. D. Haynes (Trustee) Mills Community Library, Benzie County	1957	VI
Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Stephenson High School	1957	VII
Taisto Niemi, Northern Michigan College Library, Marquette	1957	VII

Special Committee for the Study of Library Laws

CHAIRMAN:

Robert Armstrong, Detroit Public Library

Mrs. Loleta Fyan, State Librarian, Lansing

Mrs. Fannie Noonan, Director of State Aid, Michigan State Library, Lansing

Charlotte Dunnebacke, Michigan State Library, Lansing

Clifford Wightman, First Vice-President, M.L.A., Hackley Public Library, Muskegon

William Cummings, Trustee-Member-at-Large, 820 Summit, Sault Ste. Marie

Arthur Yabroff, State Board for Libraries, Detroit Public Library

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Professional Member-at-Large, Detroit Public Library

EX-LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMEN:

Harold Johnston, Owosso Public Library

Mrs. Mary Daume, Monroe County Library, Monroe

Salary, Staff and Tenure

CHAIRMAN:

William Webb, Flint Public Library	1957	V
Mrs. Corrine Wascher, Willard Library, Battle Creek	1957-58	I
Mrs. Joanne Harvey, Lansing Public Library	1957	II
William S. Stoddard, Jr., Michigan State University Library, East Lansing	1957-58	II
Mrs. Esther Loughin, Michigan State Library, Lansing	1957-58	II
Robert Grazier, Wayne State University, Detroit	1957	III
George Bobinski, Royal Oak Public Library	1957-58	III
Robert H. Muller, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor	1957	III
Norma Jones, Creston High School, Grand Rapids	1957-58	IV
Lydia LeVernois, Crystal Falls High School	1957	VII

M.L.A. Exhibits

CHAIRMAN:

Harold Newman, Newman Visual Aids Co., 783 W. Main, Kalamazoo	1957	I
AREA CORE:		
Mrs. Mildred Adams, Library Products, Sturgis	1957	I
Frances Allen, 1001 Newton Ct., Kalamazoo	1957-58	I
Mrs. Janice Weedfall, Community College Library, Benton Harbor	1957-58	I
Anthony Kuntz (Compton Encyclopedia) 506 S. Oakland St., St. Johns	1957	II
Virginia Alexander, Michigan State Library	1957	II
Patrick Penland, Ann Arbor Public Library	1957-58	III
Robert Armstrong, Detroit Public Library	1957-58	III
Mrs. Majel Reed, Belding Public Library	1957	IV
Eleanor Short, Manistee Public Library	1957-58	VI
Harry Noble, Bro-Dart Industries, 78 E. Alpine St., Newark, New Jersey	1957-58	

EX OFFICIO:		
Mrs. Edith Daniel, 12674 Birwood, Detroit (Business Manager, Michigan Librarian)		

A.L.A. Membership

CHAIRMAN:

Katherine M. Stokes, Western Michigan College Library, Kalamazoo	I
Mrs. Corrine Wascher, Willard Public Library, Battle Creek	I
Mrs. Jean Rulison, Lansing Public Library	II
Mrs. Ernest Moran, Inkster Branch, Wayne County Library	III
Robert Armstrong, Detroit Public Library	III
Mrs. Callie Plummer, Kent County Library, Grand Rapids	IV
Mildred Gingherick, Central Michigan College Library, Mt. Pleasant	V
Mrs. Edna Karczog, Traverse City Public Library	VI
Taisto Niemi, Northern Michigan College Library, Marquette	VII

A.L.A. Trustee Citation

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Marion White (Trustee) McGregor Public Library, Highland Park..... 1957 III

Conference

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Arthur Yabroff, Detroit Public Library
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 LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS: Mrs. Kenneth King, Detroit Public Library
 REGISTRATION: Jayne Hess, Detroit Public Library
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 PUBLICITY: Mrs. James Dance, Detroit Public Library
 INFORMATION: Mrs. Marion Wilcox, Highland Park Public Library
 HOSPITALITY: Mrs. Helen Finster, Grosse Pointe Public Library
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(Michigan Regional Group of Catalogers)
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 SECRETARY-TREASURER: Johanna Kananen, McGregor Public Library, Highland Park

College

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 VICE-CHAIRMAN: Jeanette Roberts, Lenawee County Library, Adrian
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 SECRETARY-TREASURER: Catherine O'Connell, Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant

School and Children

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 VICE-CHAIRMAN: Donna Perrine, Sexton Senior High School Library, Lansing
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 SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Helen Cloutier, 809 Third St., Escanaba
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District Officers 1956 - 57

LIBRARIANS

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 VICE-CHAIRMAN: Donald Best
 W. K. Kellogg Junior High
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 SECY.-TREAS.: Hazel C. Saye
 Western Michigan College
 Library, Kalamazoo

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 VICE-CHAIRMAN: Harold Johnston
 Owosso Public Library
 SECY.-TREAS.: Mrs. Elizabeth Millman
 Bement Public Library
 St. Johns

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 Ludington
 VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Majel B. Reed
 Alvah N. Belding Public
 Library, Belding
 SECY.-TREAS.: Gwendolyn Webster
 Community College Library
 Muskegon

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CHAIRMAN: Stanley Tanner
 Saginaw Public Library
 VICE-CHAIRMAN:
 SECY.-TREAS.: Mrs. Ella Kitchenmaster
 Flushing Township Library

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 Mrs. Gladys Wesler
 Gobles

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 401 S. Main
 Mt. Pleasant
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 Ithaca

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Mrs. Julia Dickinson
Leelanaw Library Foundation
Glen Arbor
Norma Kolb
Manistee County Library
Manistee

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Beulah

VICE-CHAIRMAN**SECY.-TREAS.****DISTRICT VII****CHAIRMAN**

Henry Engel
Carnegie Public Library
Ironwood
Mrs. Marguerite Waters
Negaunee Public Library

Mrs. Laura Coon
Harbor Springs

VICE-CHAIRMAN**SECY.-TREAS.**

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1301 S. Eighth Avenue
Escanaba
Mr. Terry Brown
709 Prospect
Sault Ste. Marie
Mr. Charles Humphrey
121 W. Arch Street
Ironwood

Thank You

A Bouquet . . .

Of thank you's to the following people whose efforts, friendliness and unfailing courtesy made the 1956 M. L. A. Conference at Muskegon an outstanding success. The Executive Board and membership of the Michigan Library Association are most appreciative. *Planning*, Cliff Wightman, Hackley Public Library and Bill Chait; *Local Arrangements*, Carolyn Berryman and Mrs. Clemence Parks, chairman, Hackley Public Library; *Exhibits*, Kay Wilson, Muskegon County Library; *Hospitality*, Mrs. Ruth Colgate, Mrs. Margaret Vaughn, Mrs. Marjorie Ekwall, chairman, Hackley Public Library; *Registration*, Mrs. Virginia Fairchild, Central Jr. High School Library, Mary Kenny, Muskegon County Library, Marianne Kramer, Mrs. Ardis Rasor, Hackley Public Library, Gwendolyn Webster, chairman, Muskegon Community College Library; *Tickets*, Julia DeYoung, Angell Jr. High School Library, Virginia Beeman, Mrs. Mary Louise Omness, Hackley Public Library, Anna Johnson, Muskegon Sr. High School Library, Eleanor Kidwell, Muskegon Heights Senior High School Library, and Mrs. Alma Pavelin, chairman, Hackley Public Library; *Local Information*, Mrs. Alice Christensen, Florence Harnau, Janice Vanden Bosch, and Mrs. Katherine Doran, chairman, Hackley Public Library; *Publicity*, Mrs. Margaret Elliott and Mrs. Helen Scharmer, chairman, Muskegon Senior High

School Library; *Conference Treasurer*, Nellie Walker, Hackley Public Library.

Muster . . .

THANK YOU: all contributors to the December *Michigan Librarian*. Your editor is most grateful.

LORENZ: John G., Asst. State Librarian leaves Michigan after 12½ years of service to state and M. L. A. Takes position of Asst. Director, Library Services Branch, Office of Education, Dept. of Health, Welfare and Education, Washington, D. C. John will be in charge of library services program under the new federal act.

DATE: Catholic Library Association, Michigan Unit, holds spring meeting at Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Saturday, April 6, 1957.

NEW: to state, David Maxfield, formerly librarian of the Undergraduate division, University of Illinois, Navy Pier, Chicago. Appointed Assistant to the Director, University Library, U. of Michigan.

WANTED: Volumes 22-29, 40 *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*. Contact William Webb, Director, Flint Public Library.

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY: Promotions: *Mrs. Frances Brewer* to Chief, Rare Books Division; *George Masterson*, Chief, Butzel Branch; *Jane Rakestraw*, asst. chief, Catalog Dept.; *Kenneth Hartline*, Chief, Lothrop Branch; *Barbara Westby*, Chief, Catalog Dept.; *Miriam Wessel*, Chief of Division in charge of the Main Library Children's Room; *Mrs. Dorothy Marke*, First Asst. Lincoln Branch.

COORDINATOR: Kenneth King of Community and Group Services, Detroit Public Library.

AWARD: \$700 Staff Memorial and Fellowship to Phyllis McRae, Fiction Specialist, Detroit Public Library. With this award, library staff recognizes a librarian who has shown outstanding ability and enthusiasm for librarianship.

Operation Library

The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce has adopted "Operation Library" as a national project, recommending it to the 3,000 Jaycee organizations throughout America as a Class 1 Program—their highest priority. The project—which started last year as a statewide Jaycee activity in Arkansas—has the full cooperation of the American Library Association with implementation by the ALA Public Libraries Division.

Presidents of State Jaycees are being advised of the program by national headquarters in Tulsa, with the "Operation Library" purpose stated: "to spotlight the need for additional and improved libraries throughout the United States and to publicize the facilities available to the public in those communities which have adequate service." Community Jaycee groups will receive full information later on.

Heads of State Library Extension Agencies, Presidents of State Library Associations and also trustee organizations and Friends of Libraries are urged to make contact with the Jaycees and offer cooperation in building effective programs. "Operation Library" is not a cut-and-dried affair of preconceived activities. On the contrary, it urges the Jaycees to work directly with state and community librarians, trustees and Friends to work out a program of activities in each area and locality which will be of practical benefit to each particular library situation.

Mrs. Merlin M. Moore, Chairman of the Arkansas Library Commission, on the basis of her experience with the results of "Operation Library" throughout Arkansas said: "While these progressive young men are helping libraries they are also learning about libraries. Their contagious enthusiasm and intelligent approach to our problems, coupled with their unbounded energy, can, if we take them into full partnership, do more for libraries than Andrew Carnegie's money ever did."

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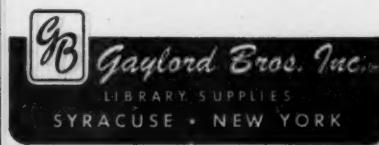
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Michigan Library Salaries, 1956 - 1957

IN LIBRARIES SERVING OVER 25,000 POPULATION

(PREPARED BY 1956 M.L.A. SALARY, STAFF AND TENURE COMMITTEE,

CHAIRMAN: HENRY C. FRENCH)

This survey, compiled by the Staff, Salary and Tenure Committee, is presented with the hope that it will prove useful to librarians. The committee wishes to thank all the people who have so patiently answered the long questionnaire, and especially appreciates the courtesy of those librarians who sent in complete salary schedules.

Questionnaires were sent to all the libraries serving populations of more than 25,000 which were listed in the Spring, 1956 issue of the *Michigan Library News*. Of these 32 libraries, 28 replied, a response which we consider very good. We had asked if they were willing to have their statistics published with their names, and all were willing except three, who specifically wished to remain anonymous, and two who did not answer that question.

1. Salaries of head librarians. The head of the Michigan State Library receives \$10,500, an amount set by the state legislature.

A. County libraries

	Salary	Increment	Number of Increases
\$4800			
5300-5900	150	4	
5808-7403	5%	5	
5616-6864	286-338	4	
5440-6400	240	4	
5500			
4800-6000	300	4	
11,313-13,526	540	4	

	Salary	Increment	Number of Increases
B. City libraries			
Bay City	\$6266-7226	varies	
Dearborn	6512-7460		
Detroit	15,831		
Ferndale	5881-6336	5%	3
Flint	7980		
Grand Rapids	set by board		
Grosse Pointe	6990-11,502	225	14
Hamtramck	5615-5975	60	
Highland Park	6656-7300		3
Jackson	6014-7552	278-340	
Kalamazoo	9500	set by board	
Pontiac	5291-6253	245	4
Saginaw	7200-9000	varies	
Wyandotte	6581-7581	333	3
Anonymous	6350	120	several
2. Salaries of department heads. The Michigan State Library pays 6598-8498, with four annual increases of \$450.			
A. County libraries.			
	\$4220-4700	120	4
	4329-5533	5%	5
	4446-5356	208-234	4
	4930-5690	190	4
	4404	120	
	3400-4200	200	4
	7251-8514	300	3
B. City libraries			
Battle Creek	\$4000-6000 plus one month		
Dearborn	5460-6171	237	3
Detroit (2 positions)	6252-6640	293	
	6448-7687	293	
Ferndale	3912-4836	5%	9
Flint	4440-6940	4%-10%	
Grand Rapids	4888-6864	208-318	4
Grosse Pointe	4922-8717	225	14
Hamtramck	4775-5075	60	5
Highland Park	4888-5304	208	3
Jackson	4591-5533	214-262	
Kalamazoo	4750-6650	100-200	13
Lansing	3900-6100 plus 6%	200-250	14
Pontiac	4979-5291	78	4
Saginaw	4700-7200	140	16
Anonymous	4400-4800		
3. Salaries of assistant department heads. The Michigan State Library pays 5512-7078, with 4 increases of \$390.			
A. County libraries.			
	\$3800-4380	120	4
	4030-4888	208-234	4
	4200	120	
	5589-6164	180	4
	5977-6699	240	4
	6512-7485	240	4
B. City libraries			
Dearborn	\$5460-6171	237	3
Dearborn	5427-6375	237	4
Detroit	5635-6390	293	
Detroit	5252-5910	195	
Ferndale	2832-3300	5%	6
Grand Rapids	3848-5122	182-234	4
Hamtramck	4875-5175	60	5
Highland Park	4430-4846	208	3
Lansing	4200-6510	200-250	14

	Salary	Increment	Number of Increases	The Michigan
4. Salaries of professional librarians with five years' training. State Library pays \$4259-5407, with 4 increases of \$290.				
A. County libraries.	\$4000-4800			
	3400-3800	200	2	
	3666-4446	182-208	4	
	4400-5000	180	4	
	4200	120		
	4626-5109	120	4	
B. City libraries				
Bay City	\$4565-5285	180		
Dearborn	4419-5366	237	4	
Detroit	4388-4724	195		
Ferndale	3912-4836	5%	9	
Flint	4440-6940	140-275	14	
Grand Rapids	3666-4446	182-208	4	
Grosse Pointe	4675-8222	225	14	
Hamtramck	3995-4235	60	4	
Highland Park	3993-4409	208	3	
Jackson	4225-5258	177-227		
Kalamazoo	4250-6350	100-200	16	
Lansing	4095-6405	200-250	14	
Pontiac	4277-4901	156	4	
Saginaw	4200-5160	140	7	
Wyandotte	5060-7000	250	3 plus	
5. Salaries of professional librarians with 4 years' training. Many of the libraries participating in the survey will not accept a person with this limited amount of training.				
A. County libraries.	\$3666-4446	182-208	4	
	4200-4800	150	4	
	4626-5109	120	4	
B. City libraries.				
Bay City	\$3859-4451	250		
Dearborn	4419-5366	237	4	
Flint	4205-6245	55-145	16	
Grand Rapids	2990-3666	156	4	
Highland Park	3993-4409	208	3	
Jackson	3721-4591	164-189		
Kalamazoo	3900-6006	100-200	15	
Lansing	3990-5880	200-250	14	
Saginaw	4000-4560	140	4	
Wyandotte	4730-6700	250	3 plus	
6. When hiring a librarian with more experience than your position calls for, does he start at a higher salary rate than the beginning salary for the job? Michigan State Library, No.				
A. County libraries. 4 yes, 1 no, 4 no answer.				
B. City libraries. 10 yes, 5 no, 1 occasionally, 1 depends.				
7. Do you pay a person with a library fourth year degree plus a Master's in another subject field the same as a person with a five year training level? Michigan State Library, No.				
A. County libraries. 3 yes, 1 no, 5 no answer.				
B. City libraries. 6 yes, 6 no, 5 no answer.				
8. Does your library give credit for any amount of military or naval service as equivalent to experience? Michigan State Library, yes.				
A. County libraries. 4 no, 4 no answer, 1 perhaps.				
B. City libraries. 2 yes, 13 no, 2 no answer.				
9. Is there an allowance for half a year of additional training beyond the fourth or fifth year levels? Michigan State Library, yes.				
A. County libraries. 1 yes, 4 no, 4 no answer.				
B. City libraries. 4 yes, 13 no.				

10. Does your schedule make allowance for a training level above the five or five and one-half years? Michigan State Library, yes.
 A. County libraries. 5 no, 4 no answer.
 B. City libraries. 3 yes, 14 no, 1 no answer.
11. If an employee goes from one training level to another, does he transfer at the same level of experience? Michigan State Library, yes.
 A. County libraries, 3 yes, 4 no answer, 2 no.
 B. City libraries. 6 yes, 6 no, 5 no answer.
12. No county libraries operated under a school board. Seven of the city libraries are operating under a school board, and in five of these, adjustments are made for the longer working period of the librarians. Three places receive one month's additional pay, one receives 5% more and the fifth gets 1/39th of the annual salary as an increase.
13. We shall reserve the college library information for later publication.

APPENDIX. The per capita support of the participating libraries.

City Libraries	Jackson	1.71
Grosse Pointe	\$4.00	1.70
Highland Park	2.56	1.56
Kalamazoo	2.53	1.44
Dearborn	2.30	
Detroit	2.29	County Libraries
Pontiac	2.25	Wayne
Battle Creek	2.07	Monroe
Saginaw	1.98	Kent
Grand Rapids	1.92	Anonymous
Ferndale	1.83	Anonymous
Royal Oak	1.79	Lenawee
Flint	1.72	Macomb
Hamtramck	1.71	Genesee
		.52
		Muskegon

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To the many Librarians we have had the pleasure of serving with the very best in library bindings during the past year, may we say **THANK YOU** in sincere appreciation of your valued friendship and your goodwill which has made our continued progress possible. To all of you we wish the happiest of holidays.

One Door—Or Two?

(TALK GIVEN AT SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S SECTION SPRING INSTITUTE, 1956)

By **ELIZABETH YATES**

This might well have the subtitle "The Gentle Art of Breaking Rules." The other day, walking along a street in Boston, I watched a seeing-eye dog refuse a command to go forward. At that moment it would have been highly dangerous to go forward and the dog waited quietly until the danger had passed. I recalled that only dogs capable of intelligent disobedience are ever chosen for guide work. It seems to me that all of us must be able at times to be as intelligent as a seeing-eye dog. My conviction along those lines was reinforced by a statement I read in an article on the education of children. The article was in a magazine published more than twenty-five years ago, but the basic principle applies as fully to our day and attitude as it did then—

"Laws are made to be broken" expresses the intuition that without both law and rebellion we cannot function. We need our fetters as well as our freedom."

And what exactly has this to do with libraries, you are probably thinking, and with one door or two. A great deal. The first article in that able document the Library Bill of Rights says—

"As a responsibility of library service, books and other reading matter selected should be chosen for values of interest, information and enlightenment of all the people of the community . . ."

Yes, all. Young, old. Rich, poor. Black, white. And you will tell me that is true, that no distinctions are made any more, that perhaps they were once, but no more. And I wonder.

I wonder because of a rather long story a friend told me in a letter the other day. I have never met her. She has written to me because she has read and liked some of my books; and though she lives on the West Coast and I live in the East, we feel that we are friends. She is a columnist on a newspaper in a large city. She had heard of a book called *AMOS FORTUNE*, and of a medal called the Newbery, so she went to her library to get the book. She searched the Card Catalog, looked on the shelves, and when she could not find the book finally consulted the librarian. "That's in the children's section," the librarian said with an expression of surprise that she should have been asked for it. "Oh," my friend replied, "all I know is that it is such a good story that it was given the Newbery Medal." The librarian looked even more bewildered. "The Newbery Award is given only for outstanding books for *children*," she replied.

My friend said that she got very red in the face, murmured her apologies and sought out the Children's Room. When she asked for the book, her request was tinged with embarrassment, almost as if she was asking for something that she—an adult—should not be seen with. But the book was produced soon and happily. She bore the copy home with her, and what a copy of a book—handled, battered, rained on, the cover almost falling off, the card in the back stamped almost to obliteration, but a book that had been READ! She read it, then her husband read it. A man of fifty, she described him to me, and with a very high IQ. "In fact, he just missed being a genius." He became absorbed in the book, took it back and forth to work with him, sat on the edge of the bed at night reading it, saying half to her and half to himself, "This is darling. It's really nothing, but it's wonderful." My friend said to him loftily, "But it's a child's book." And he answered, "I'm no child, but I'm loving it. And a book like this shouldn't be confined to the children's section of a library."

And that is exactly my point; not about that book only, but about so many.

We Make Our Own Restrictions

Of course no distinctions are made any more between races or sexes or colors, but there still is the human tendency to look down on someone, something, and that is often the minority group among us that goes by the name of children. Children's Rooms in libraries are, to me, the most important and interesting part of the whole building, but I feel that many books on their shelves should be on

the adult shelves, too, and vice versa. It may mean buying extra copies, but to exclude some books from general reading because they are classified as of interest to only one particular group is a pity. And, about all, the attitude that makes a borrower feel uncomfortable because he has not a strict age division established in his mind does not seem in keeping with true library policy.

I know of an imaginative librarian who reversed the procedure in his library one day. There was some quite adequate reason — redecorating or lack of heat or some such — that caused him to close off the adult section of the library one evening and suggest to his book-hungry borrowers that they browse among the children's shelves. Some of them did, though it was not easy. They lacked the unerring instinct children have to go for the right book, so dependent had they become on approval, catch-words, and direction.

A minister came in to return a copy of *THE BLUE CAT OF CASTLETON* and asked, "Why wasn't I told of this book before? I'm preaching my sermon on it next Sunday." A woman came in with the new edition of *LITTLE WOMEN*, the one illustrated so delightfully by Barbara Cooney. "I've tried to understand my teen-age daughters," she said, "but this book has helped me more than all the books on psychology and what-not I've been reading for the past year." And so they came, all with their unusual appraisal and appreciation. That night, when the librarian locked the door, he smiled to himself at the success of his experiment.

Do you remember what George Bernard Shaw once said: "You must be careful what books you give adults, for they may be corrupted; but children may read anything and everything. I believe now that children up to the age of sixteen may read anything and everything. After that age their books should be carefully chosen."

Yes, there is a time for everything, even for the relaxing of restrictions we make for ourselves.

How to Test A Book

An interesting test for a book is to take one that you read in your childhood and think back to what it did to you then, and find out what it does to you now. I remember reading the *Odyssey* in school. As a child, I used to wonder why Odysseus, when he was beloved of the gods, could not have had an easier time; as an adult I understood why the way had to be hard. Great difficulties beget great exertion, and precisely because a man was beloved of the gods was why he had to prove that he was fit and worthy to receive divine help. The *Odyssey* is a far bigger book to me now than it was in my school days, though the words are the same.

Another test is to read aloud to a group of mixed ages. No explanations will ever be needed — if the book is a truly great one and the reading is well done. Each listener will find his own level of understanding. Books speak to us all in different ways and according to our hearing. Those of us who are connected with books, as writers and librarians, may do our work better if we are more aware of the response of the inner ear than of the first quick sight of the eye. And as for the great books, I've an idea there may be almost more on the shelves of children's rooms than in the rest of the library, for children's librarians recognize the place and potential influence of books in a child's life: books as a rightful heritage. I use the word great guardedly, always mindful of a statement Lincoln Steffens once made about that word. He was speaking of the child who grows up in a minority group and of the need there is to immunize him against the corroding effects of limitation. "I would teach him that he must never call another man 'great'; but that he must always qualify the term with the limiting phrase 'as to' of the Greek language. A man is never great in general, but he may be great as to something in particular."

The Attitude Is Important

It's not where the books are kept, of course, but it is the attitude involved in directing people to them. If that looks down on childhood as something one does not talk about any more — well, it's like looking down on the foundations of a house. One can't; one can only be inexpressibly grateful that it was well laid. This past winter, in our household, we read aloud Carleton Coon's *THE STORY*

OF MAN. In it the fact comes very clearly that in the long sweep of time man's recorded history is a mere moment compared to man's time on earth. That is something not to be forgotten too quickly, nor that man for many millenia lived the simple life of a hunter, knowing the freedom of the wide outdoors, the warmth and protection of his cave, the closeness of his own kind, the part he was with the world of nature. Dr. Coon speaks of the importance to present-day man of keeping a link with his early way of life. Isn't it of equal importance to keep a link with our childhood? Much of the trouble and anxiety of the present may trace back to the fact that too many people move too quickly away from their early years. A child has such an immediate capacity to see wonder everywhere, to lose himself in the moment, to arrive at values without prejudice. And those are attitudes not to be outgrown.

Two arresting statements about childhood are found in the New Testament. In quoting them I shall borrow words from J. B. Phillips' translation: "Now that I am a man my childish speech and feeling and thought have no further significance to me." Paul said that, but his predecessor whose attitude had such liberality and largesse expressed a far deeper truth: "Believe me, unless you change your whole outlook and become like little children you will never enter the Kingdom of Heaven." And then, as the story goes on, Jesus set a child in the midst and made him the model. We have since taken that to signify that the final test of a society is what it does to its children.

But to return to books, many are especially suited for certain ages, and if I may refer to two of my own, *AMOS FORTUNE* and *PRUDENCE CRANDALL*, they are distinctly for young people. Of course, the man with the high IQ did think otherwise about Amos, or perhaps he merely found that he was not so lost in age as he thought he was. After *PRUDENCE CRANDALL* came out I had a letter from a fellow writer who said, "I find myself about to say something which always annoys me when people say it to me! I wish you had written *PRUDENCE CRANDALL* for adults instead of for young people. I wanted a longer book with much more in it of the things I know you have to say — which would be past the scope of your readers." And that is an interesting point. For all the material that was available and as much of the background as seemed essential went into that book. Had I made it longer or changed its approach, would it have been Prudence Crandall's story or would it have been my interpretation of her story, my using her as a vehicle for what I felt deeply? Had there been more material, but there wasn't — at least as regards those memorable years in Canterbury.

It is a story of failure. When I was working on the book the only title I could see was *VALIANT FAILURE*. And perhaps because it is just that is why young people have taken it to their hearts. Failure is such a part of growing up. One fails so many times at so many things. Yet the various attempts at climbing Everest that failed were only so many rungs in the ladder that led to the top and the eventual triumph. As we see Prudence Crandall's story now, it wasn't what happened during those days in Connecticut but how it mattered, and not to Prudence herself but to the world of which she was a part. Her state. Her nation. Her time. We are still climbing the ladder upon which her work was a rung, and the summit is in sight.

She failed, but the larger issue is winning; just as we fail often but the greater movement we are involved in goes forward. Success is never so much an end as a direction and we move forward with the realization of the individual's small but vitally important part in the total adventure.

So there is only one door through which all enter and it is a wide and welcoming one, and there is only one attitude of those who stand at the door and it is a warmly hospitable one. Those who enter are received as guests not strangers and they will not have to apologize for wanting a child's book or be admonished if a book is beyond the boundaries of any room they are in. The purpose of a library is to make readers and that is initially done by making them welcome. It is as true with a library as with a home: one can not tell who the guest may turn out to be — tomorrow, or twenty years from tomorrow. However the parallel is used: a candle loses nothing by lighting another candle.

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CHRISTMAS



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to all of you*

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University of Michigan Library

Ann Arbor, Michigan



Library Services Bill

Planning for the use of the first \$40,000 to be allocated to Michigan under the recently passed Library Services Bill is moving forward rapidly. These funds, totaling \$2,050,000 in the 48 states, will be used in preparation for the larger demonstration which will be possible only when the U. S. Congress has appropriated the full amount of \$7,500,000.

A bookmobile and about 8,000 books will be purchased and necessary staff hired in order to give bookmobile exhibits or short term demonstrations of service in areas which are preparing for demonstrations. It is expected that the money will be available about the first of January, 1957.

The MLA Executive Board, the Library Development Committee and the State Board for Libraries have jointly determined the principles to be observed in the operation of local projects for which funds are to be granted.

1. Units selected for demonstration must be rural (by definition of the Library Services Act) with no public library service or with inadequate public library service. Several units may join to form a single new unit, or may join with an already existing library or library system.
2. Areas should be large enough to encourage development of library systems.
3. Plans should provide for cooperation among all public libraries in the demonstration area.
4. Before any stimulation project or demonstration is attempted, there should be official contact with the governing body or bodies, with a written record of same. The area should contribute to a demonstration program from the beginning with proportionate matching funds on an increasing graduated scale.
5. Local library support may not be reduced during the demonstration period.
6. When the demonstration is completed, areas chosen for a grant of Federal Funds must be able to maintain service at or above the level set for the demonstration.
7. Areas are free to present whatever type of plan promises the best chance to achieve the foregoing principles. A variety of plans will be welcomed.
8. Up to two years may be allowed for organization and preparation for service in order to assemble materials, staff, etc. Actual service shall be given in any project for no more than three years.
9. To assure local responsibility, citizens, local officials and organizations, as well as librarians and trustees, should plan cooperatively for improved library service.

All public libraries will receive letters from the State Library outlining the objectives of the Library Services Bill, and the principles under which it will be operated, and are invited to submit proposals for use of these funds to extend and improve library service in rural areas.

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CHRISTMAS



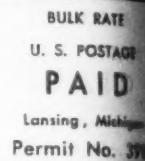
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